

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 11TH, 1893.

NUMBER 15

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prinsep Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, 10.

The Brazilian Government:
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conicista Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Robin, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 2nd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Carmo. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sundays: 7:30 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. E. A. TILLY and MA-NOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Ilha, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua da da Capitanía No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 27.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class: 1. Study the Holy Scriptures at 3:45 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NICTHEROV.—Rua d'El-Rei, 193 A. Divine service in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Bible studies.—Every Sunday at 1:30 p. m.

SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua do Real Grande No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1350.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher: Office and residence: Rua 1º de Março No. 74, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 29 Rua do Rosario; 1 a. m. to 2 p. m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 0566.

Dra. Antonieta Dias Mergulho, Physician and Accoucher: Rua S. José 48, near Largo do Carmo, from 1 to 3 p. m. Ladies only accepted for treatment. Calls by letter. Residence: Rua Evaristo da Veiga, 76.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa da Moura, Rua do Livramento, Baixo.—Bible services: 1st English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN HIRE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from 10:00 to 8 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

FLINT & Co.

68 Broad St., New York
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Represented by

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 16.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND 50,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1º
Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director,
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107

(P. O. Box 1154)

Rio de Janeiro

General and Commission Merchants

Steam-ship Agents

Lighter owners.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15

(P. O. BOX 139)

SANTOS

RUA SÃO BENTO, 39

P. O. BOX 272

S. PAULO

Agents in the Province of São Paulo for

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London.
Idem.

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,
Tug Boat, Lighter, and Wharf Owners
also of a Coal Depot, where a stock of "Cory's Merthyr" is always on hand.

Cable address: "NAIAD" (Rio Santos São Paulo)

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Comercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

83, Calle Cagallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

MAC NICOL, FOX & Co.

S. PAULO:

Rua Jose Bonifacio No. 10 } Commission and
P. O. Box No. 32 } General Merchants
Tel. address: COLIMAR. } and Importers

SANTOS:

Rua Frei Gaspar No. 1 } Despatching,
P. O. Box No. 99 } Shipping and
Tel. address: FLOXAM. } General Agents

Correspondence invited.

HAUPT & BIEHN

RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions,
Railway Material,
Rolling Stock,
Machinery.



EUREKA LODGE

No. 3

The regular sessions of the above are held at the Masonic Hall, Rua Livramento No. 81, on the second and fourth Saturday of every month at 8 p. m.

All Reg., F., and A., Mas., are requested to attend in regular.

By Ord.,

The Secy.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1810.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
WORDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style.

PHINEAS STILES, President.
SPECIAL FACILITIES TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Wick, Exposed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS ROBERTSON, Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers,

The Alliance Insurance Co.

88, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great bursting power it commends itself for use in this country by reason of the fact that explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent fuse. For further information and prices, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom.

Rio de Janeiro.

CHAS. H. NORRIS.

General and Commission Merchant.

RUA DE S. PEDRO No. 1, 2nd floor.

REPRESENTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Agent for

Stationary and Portable steam engines and boilers.

Electrical motors and appliances of all kinds.

Ice and Refrigerating machinery.

Steam Pumps, Valves and Condensers.

Gas-taps, joints and packing.

Gas Engines.

Edison motor fans.

Edison cinematographs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 1064.

Rio de Janeiro

Insurance.

THE FREE TONTINE POLICY OF THE EQUITABLE

is as liberal a contract as can be issued by any life assurance company, with due regard for the essential principles of the business and the interests of the policy-holders.

CHALK & COONAN, LONDON, SANTOS and S. PAULO.

General Merchants,
Shipping and General Commission Agents,
Tug-boat, Water-boat and Lighter owners.

AGENTS FOR: Lloyd's, London.
Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Limited,
John Sunley & Co., London,
Thomas Ford & Co., Swansea,
and the Brazil Line of Packets.

Codes used:
SCOTT'S, A 1, WATKINS
and A. B. C. [4th Edition]

Cable address:
DESPATCH-SANTOS.
P. O. Box, 136, Santos.

London address:—8 LONDON ST., FENCHURCH ST.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,037 of
March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM- PANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £480,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

of London. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £9,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
at every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751 ..
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Szwarczick.

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saravia.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottavi.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1836

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saravia.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £1,500,000
Capital paid up .. £750,000
Reserve fund .. £750,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfândega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches

and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. J. H. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOA,

BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London, E. C.

Capital £1,000,000
Idem paid up .. £500,000
Reserve fund .. £500,000

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

71 A, Rua 1º de Março

Draws on Head Offices, and Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO
AND BURNOS AIRES

Also on:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.

PARIS,

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Banca Generale and Agencies

ITALY.

Charles M. Fré, Esq.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany { Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, } and corres-
Hamburg, Hamburg, pondents.
H. A. von Kroschwald,
Silber, Frankfurt a M.

England { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, }
International Bank of London, Limited,
Union Bank of London, Limited, London,
Wm. Bradt's Sons & Co., London.

France { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches }
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris,
Heine & Co., Paris.

Spain { Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona }
and correspondents.

Belgium { Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. }
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.

Italy { Banca Generale, branches and corres- }
pondents.
Menicoff & Co., Naples.

Portugal { Banco Lisbon & Acores and corres- }
pondents.

United States G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

Uruguay { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. }
do

Argentina { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. }
Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.

and any other countries

Opens accounts current;
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boeltger, —Krah,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Realized do £900,000
Reserve fund £800,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo,
Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 8.

Caixa 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saravia,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.

Telephone No. 293. P. O. Box No. 167.

WILSON, BEAVER & CO.

No. 1, Travessa de Santo Antonio,
Santos.

Importers,
Forwarding Agents, and
Commission Merchants.

Telegrams: "Winchester" P. O. Box No. 121

CRAUFURD COLLEGE.

MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND.

Head Master: The Rev. Edward de Ewer.

The attention of parents who desire a good English educa-
tion for their sons, and a happy home, is directed to the
above establishment. The house is spacious, the situation
high and very healthy. Terms inclusive and moderate.—
Entire charge can be taken of boys.

References to parents in Brazil:

WM. SPEERS Esq.

Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway.

S. PAULO, BRAZIL.

respectfully on application.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co. ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,
Importers of all Kinds of Machinery,

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, March 3.

THE NEW QUARANTINE REGU- LATIONS.

Washington, March 2, 1893.—The Secretary of
the Treasury promulgated to-day the new quaran-
tine regulations, framed in accordance with the
Quarantine Act of February 15th, 1893. The
regulations call attention to some old statutes and
requirements, and present a full and careful form
for bills of health issued to vessels bringing pas-
sengers to this country; methods of disinfection of
goods are fully set forth, and the following regu-
lations are to be enforced upon passengers:

1. Prior to sailing from ports infected with
cholera, each passenger of the cabin class should
produce satisfactory evidence as to his exact place
of abode during the four days immediately pre-
ceding embarkation, and if it appears that he or his
baggage has been exposed to contagion, said
passenger should be detained such length of time
as shall be deemed necessary by the inspecting
officer, and the baggage should be disinfected.

When practicable passengers should not ship from
infected ports, but in cases where it is impracticable
to do otherwise, the least baggage of steerage pas-
sengers will be limited to necessary articles of
apparel and bedding, and must be disinfected by
steam at 102 degrees C., for thirty minutes. Boots,
shoes, hats, caps, gloves and articles of leather
which are injured by heat should be disinfected by
2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid—all the articles
to be submerged—or by bichloride of mercury
solution (1 to 800.)

2. Steerage passengers, namely, those occupy-
ing apartments other than first or second cabin,
from any port or place where cholera may be pre-
vailing, should be detained four days under medical
observation in specially designated barracks or
houses set aside for their exclusive use. Pure
water and wholesome food of a character satisfac-
tory to the medical officer should be supplied to
persons so detained. Steerage passengers should
be bathed immediately upon the commencement of
the four days' observation, and provided with dis-
infected clothing, the clothing removed should be
disinfected by exposure to steam 102 degrees C.
for thirty minutes.

3. Should cholera break out in the barracks or
houses in which the passengers are undergoing the
four days' observation, no passenger from said
houses or barracks should embark until seven days
or longer after the conclusion of the last case, and
not until such measures have been taken as to in-
sure freedom from contagion of the remainder.

The rules prescribing the disinfection of the baggage
and personal effects of passengers and crew coming
from cholera infected ports should also be observed
with regard to passengers and crew coming from
ports and places where plague, yellow-fever, typhus
fever or small-pox are prevailing in an epidemic
form. Passengers and crews, merchandise and
baggage prior to shipment at a non-infected port,
but coming from an infected locality, should be
subject to the same restrictions as are imposed in
an infected port.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$10.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30% when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 11th, 1893.

IN view of the recent disclosures in regard to the Buenos Aires sanitary board, and of the enormous prejudices which this country and shippers in general are compelled to endure on account of the quarantines imposed at that port, the Brazilian government should at once take steps to secure some international control over this question. The day is not far distant when quarantines will surely be made subject to such control, and every nation will be made responsible for its exactions. Most questions affecting international trade and travel are now subject to well defined laws and regulations, so that no individual can be deprived of his personal and property rights without recourse to diplomatic interference in his behalf. Quarantine abuse is now the most important question in that category which is left unprotected, and Brazil will be doing an immense service to the commercial world if she insists on an international convention for its regulation. It is not only Uruguay and Argentina which are enforcing vexatious and unnecessary quarantines, but nations in every part of the world are doing the same thing. Brazil, however, has a specific grievance and might very well take the initiative, confident of the support of those commercial nations which have outgrown the fears and mercenary motives which so often underlie the imposition of quarantine restrictions. As the coming summer in Europe promises to develop cholera at many points, there should be no time lost in securing international action on this most important question.

It is idle, perhaps, to discuss questions of policy which have been definitely settled, but at the same time it is, in our opinion, a duty to call attention to a peril whether it is included in such a policy or not. The resolution of the government to undertake further railway guarantees, or what is precisely the same thing, to guarantee interest on loans raised for extensions, is a mistake which never should have been made. With its costly experience in that line the government should not have repeated the blunder. But, having resolved upon such a course, it should have been very careful to grant its aid only to enterprises which offer unquestioned guarantees of immediate development and success. Having made a mistake in its general policy, the government should have been very careful not to blunder in its special application. In this respect, we feel obliged to say, the government has again failed. The first loan secured under this arrangement is one for £3,710,000 at 5 per cent. on an issuing price of 80 for the Oeste de Minas railway. The road will therefore receive £2,968,000, from which expenses must be deducted, on which it will have to pay about 6½ per cent. interest. As this line is to be extended into a sparsely settled and unprogressive territory, its increase of traffic is very problematical; in fact, we very much doubt whether it will for many years to come earn even its running expenses. It taps no region of exceptional fertility, nor is there the slightest tendency toward the migration of agriculturists in that direction. Cattle-raising on a limited scale is the one industry on which calculations can be made, and this, under existing conditions, is too uncertain for the risks assumed in this loan. Then, too, the road is dependent upon the Central for an outlet to the seaboard, and

this, judging from the experience of the last two years, is very likely to obstruct traffic with the far interior, rather than to encourage it. Under these conditions, the chances are that the government will be obliged to assume the entire interest on this loan for many years to come, which at 195 to the pound sterling means about 3,524,500\$ per annum. Can the government afford to do this? In the present financial condition of the country, has the government any right to assume such an obligation?

It seems more than probable that the present government has resolved upon a large and costly increase to its navy, the statement being current that the construction of not less than twelve new vessels will be advocated by the minister of marine. Two new cruisers have only just arrived here from Europe, another one is nearly completed, and still another is under construction in this port at a fabulous expense. What is the need of all this naval force? Is Brazil preparing for war, or is she in any serious danger, that such warlike preparations are necessary? At the present moment Brazil is settling her only dispute with Argentina by arbitration, and so far as we are informed there is no other question at issue serious enough to warrant the fear that an appeal to arms will be necessary. She has a purely military administration, however, and it evidently wants to see the whole country made subservient to the army and navy. The Brazilian people must therefore furnish the means to buy more ships, more cannon, more rifles and more ammunition, and they must tax themselves still further to support about double the force that was maintained under the empire. All this means increased indebtedness, increased taxation and a hopeless increase of the civilian before the military element. The only refuge is in bankruptcy, and this, in our opinion, will be unavoidable if this insane policy is pursued much further. If this is what is meant by republicanism, then the people will some day be forced to count the costs and to ask themselves if the change has been for their advantage.

Affairs in Rio Grande have shown no marked change during the past week. The national forces have been quiet and the "patito" or state forces have been doing little beyond ineffectual marching from one point to another. Owing to contradictory and untrustworthy telegrams, it is most difficult to determine the actual situation. The national forces under General Telles are still at Bagé, apparently crippled by illness and insufficient equipment. The state forces in the west under General Hyppolito, Lima and Pinheiro Machado, which were supposed to be marching on Alegrete, have apparently returned to Uruguayana and its vicinity, for the purpose of preventing an attack on that important place. A telegram published this morning says that Pinheiro Machado is encamped on the Rio Itcheny awaiting arms and horses. The federalists, it is said, are now within six leagues of Uruguayana, at the Barra do Rio Quarahy, where they are receiving arms. The capture of the frontier town of Quarahy has been confirmed, which was effected without a fight. The place appears to have been made a base for the federalist division operating in western Rio Grande, which has been placed under the command of Col. Oliveira Salgado, an experienced army officer who has just thrown up his commission in the army in order to join the revolutionists. The news from General Tavares' forces near Livramento have been destitute of interest lately, the purpose of that commander evidently being to keep as large garrisons of national troops as possible at Bagé and Livramento. A telegram in the *Gazeta de Notícias* this morning, however, says that troops have been called from Bagé and Pelotas to Porto Alegre to repress disorders in the German and Italian colonies. This implies that Castilhos has been trying to force the colonists to fight for him, and that they have refused. If this supposition is correct it means very serious trouble for Julio de Castilhos. The Germans especially are trying to avoid taking part in the struggle, but if they are forced to do so by the press-gang, it will not be on the side of the present state government. Many of these colonists have had a thorough military training in Germany, and they are all good marksmen. They are foes therefore which Julio de Castilhos can not afford to force into the field.

The continued attacks which the *Putz* is making on the English banks has at last reached a stage which demands serious consideration. As long as our contemporary confined himself to aimless twaddle about exchange, these attacks were worthy of nothing more than the ridicule which their ignorance of the subject aroused, but when he steps down to the level of the demagogue in order to tell the people that these banks are responsible for the enhanced costs of living and for the "grievous situation of the working classes," it is time to call a halt. The *Putz* is welcome to his opinion, no matter how absurd and unfounded it may be, but he has no right to use language calculated to incite popular violence against others. Should the populace be led to believe that their sufferings are due to the exchange manipulations of two or three foreign banks—as its ignorance of the subject renders possible—it might in a moment of excitement be led to attack them and to do an irreparable amount of injury. And if the *Putz* editor will reflect for one brief moment, he must see that such an act of violence can not fail to do incalculable harm to the country. The mob, who panders to the passions of the mob, is playing with a dangerous element of destruction and disorder. It is, of course, ridiculously absurd to claim that a few banks engaged in legitimate operations of exchange and discount can have such an influence on the costs of products and the condition of affairs in the country. But the mob will not understand this; it never does. It feels the pangs of hunger and the pressure of poverty, and it is ready to strike at whatever may seem to be the cause. If the *Putz* wants a "reign of terror" here in Rio de Janeiro, it will not be very difficult to obtain it, but he should not forget that those who evoke it will surely be among its earliest victims. If our contemporary really desires to find the causes for this depression in exchange, for these so-called high prices and for the "grievous situation of the working classes," we would recommend him to look a little further. He will find much food for reflection in the financial decrees of the provisional government, which are the principal causes of the depreciation of the currency and the speculations which followed. Then let him study the wild speculations which followed, the waste of capital, the fraudulent organization of companies and the dishonest absorption of investments by unscrupulous, dishonest speculators. From these fruitful subjects he will probably find some of the prime causes for this depression in exchange and for the consequent increase in the costs of living. If he will consider that a man coming here with gold in his pocket can live quite as cheaply as before, he may then understand that depreciated currency is, after all, the source of the evil of what he calls high prices. It is fashionable with some writers to treat exchange as the cause of every financial and business trouble, forgetting that exchange itself is dependent upon the current balance of payments arising from the commercial movement of the market, and, lately, upon the manipulations of outside speculators. The amount of paper currency employed in purchasing exchange also depends upon the value of that currency. When it is depreciated, it of course requires a much larger amount than before. Our contemporary should think of these things before accusing the banks of conspiring against the welfare of the country, and he should also remember that they are as much interested in the prosperity of the country as any Brazilian possibly can be, for upon such prosperity depends the regularity of their business operations and the safety of their investments.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The February passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo numbered 807, and the departures 595.

—The Argentine government has opened negotiations with the Calamarca revolutionists for the purpose of settling the conflict in that province.

—The *Montevideo Times* denounces the denigration of Brazilian silver as a dishonest trick. Estimating the circulation of this silver at a million dollars, our colleague, on the 30th ult., says:—"We learn that only 50 to 55 cents is being offered for the Brazilian dollar, this heavy depreciation being due to the large amount so suddenly and unexpectedly thrown out of circulation. This makes the matter still more serious, and the loss to the market will thus be little short of half a million dollars. The government has thus robbed the market of a larger sum than the value of the silver received on Tuesday or than the entire profit it expects to make from the operation!"

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th says that the revolutionists in Chacabuco are committing the greatest atrocities. They recently attacked a passenger train for purpose of military, several persons being killed and wounded. It is said that the national government will use military force to suppress this revolution.

—A free and independent election was held on Sunday in the province of Buenos Aires. In some places no one went to the polling stations, and yet the official returns every voter appeared as polled. There is a freedom and independence about this mode of election which is singular. At Olavaria a few voters interpreted independence in its English sense and went to vote, but they were shot at and sensibly retired. Well might an Oriental say that the English system of electoral representation might suit a worn-out empire like England, but not suit an enlightened Spanish-American republic. —*Sport and Pastime*, March 29.

—The first decision on the series of cases before the Supreme Federal Court, upon the grain tax, is intensely disappointing to farmers, merchants, and all interested in the welfare of this province. The almost inevitable consequence of the taxation of the colonist will be a cessation in the tide of immigration, and we may again see hordes of Italians with rifles on their shoulders making their way to the railway stations to abandon the province, as we did during the crisis when so many left for the Brazil. The profits on wheat growing are not far from vanishing point now, and an impost of 10 cents on every quintal threshed is a most serious pull on the farmer's pocket. —*Rosario correspondence Times of Argentina*.

—The members of the police force on both sides of the Plate are about on an equality as regards their duties. The other day in Montevideo, one intelligent "vigilante" marched as Englishman in the police station, and when asked by the commissary the nature of the crime committed, this promising policeman replied that there was no fault committed, but as he was new in the service, he had taken him into custody to "get his hand in." Our colleagues on the part of the officer. There in Rosario, unfortunately the commissaries are not so enlightened, and seize on every pretext, no matter how unwarranted or trivial, to extract a fine out of the innocent victim. —*Argentine News*.

—The Rosario authorities have novel methods for clearing the prisons of all the loafers, cutthroats, murderers, and such-like ilk with which they are filled. It would appear that the provincial battalion is simply and solely recruited from men taken out of prison for that effect, and who have only to state their willingness to serve for two years at fourteen dollars a month to have the prison doors opened to them. No wonder crime is on the increase throughout the province of Santa Fe. These men enlist for a few weeks and desert as soon as they possibly can, forming themselves into bands of landlits, who prove the colonies committing atrocities on all sides. Even the police in Rosario are recruited from the same source, and men who ought to be living at the present day entrusted with the safe keeping of the Rosarios. —*The Review*, Buenos Aires.

—In the arbitration between the Argentine government and the Buenos Ayres and Pacific railway the award has been entirely in favour of the company. It explicitly declares that the guarantee must be paid in full half-yearly without any deduction, even if the company should not have paid over the half of the net proceeds. At the same time it is declared that these proceeds should be paid over half-yearly. But test is allowed when the payments on either side are overdue. No matter what disputes the Argentine government may have with the company, the obligation to pay the guarantee promptly remains, and must be carried into effect. This is a very welcome vindication of the rights of the Argentine guaranteed railways, and, as the award is made by a tribunal which could not be considered prejudiced against the government, the decision may have a very salutary effect. —*Financial News*, London, March 15th.

—It is only some six weeks since the whole city was shocked by the murder of the Frenchman Angereau through the fault of a police agent who refused to allow him to be successful when taken out of the water in a drowning state. We now have to record an equally fatal result. On Tuesday afternoon an old man, named Magallon was bathing in the Anquia bath, on the north coast, when he was seized with cramp and sunk. Some other bathers took him out of the water, in vain, and Mr. Anquia had commenced to apply resuscitators, when an assassin dressed as a policeman interfered and refused to allow the body to be touched until the arrival of the police doctor. When the latter came, the poor old man was already dead. Magallon was an Oriental, aged 67, without family. It is true that all the civilized residents of the city made a forcible protest against this inexpressible brutality on the part of the police, only ninety of the bloodthirsty savages of Central Africa. —*Montevideo Times*, March 23.

—The following extract from a protest to the Argentine government contains important information regarding Tierra del Fuego. It is satisfactory to note that it led to the dismissal of the Argentine governor of that territory.—"In the Chilean territory of Magallanes, in Tierra del Fuego, the population has tripled in two years, and in 1890 it had 2,000 settlers and 350,000 head of sheep, and cattle, and in 1892 these figures had risen respectively to 6,000 and 500,000. In the Argentine part of Tierra del Fuego, which is much finer land for sheep, there is not a single one to be seen, and there are no settlers, owing to the land government and want of security for property and life. In 1891 there were six establishments or settlements, one belonging to the Rev. Mr. Byrnes and five to Mr. Puyger; now there are only two left, one each for these two gentlemen; the other four were sacked and destroyed by marauders. On the Falkland Islands, which export £130,000 worth of wool yearly, there is not room for another sheep; and with proper, honest government the Argentine part of Tierra del Fuego would go ahead quite as fast as the Chilean."

—We have not yet heard the last of the interior wheat tax. Our Riovian exchange says that the collectors have sworn not to pay the tax and to resist doing so by every means in their power. Small farmers who only rented their lands are abandoning same, and will seek new plots in the province of Córdoba, where at present there is no grain tax. The collectors in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, are becoming more and more persistent in their demands, and further bloodshed is feared. Until a complete change of party takes place in the Santa Fé province, and honest men are placed at the head of affairs, there is any chance of the tax being repealed. —*The Reviewer*, Buenos Aires.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Pais* is informed that the federalists are abandoning Alegrete.

—The carmen in S. Paulo are on a strike because of increased municipal taxes.

—A New York telegram of the 5th announces the appointment of Mr. David Burke as consul at Pernambuco.

—A telegram of the 9th inst. from Uruquayana states that 100 persons are reported to have been killed in the disturbances at Catalão, Goyaz.

—A Montevideo telegram of yesterday says that the garrisons of Rio Grande and Pelotas have been called to Porto Alegre to repress disturbances in the German and Italian colonies. Perhaps Castillos has been trying a little recruiting in the colonies.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of Sunday publishes a telegram from Montevideo confirming the mutiny of the 6th battalion which has joined the federalists. It is also reported that the 12th battalion had mutinied.

—Complaints are coming in from various towns in the state of Rio de Janeiro as to the lack of guarantees for personal security. It is charged that the police are attacking people, invading their houses and committing all sorts of depredations.

—The governor of Santa Catharina has dissolved the *tribunal de relaçao*, and has appointed new judges. If the executive of a state can do this at pleasure, how is it possible to prove an independent judiciary, and what assurance can citizens have of justice?

—The customs authorities at Santos, under orders from the police, apprehended and opened nine packages containing arms on Saturday last. They contained 180 revolvers and several magazine guns. They were addressed to D. Roque da Silva and came from New York.

—A telegram of the 7th inst. from Santa Catharina says that Col. Falcão, commander of the garrison, has asked to be placed on the retired list. The colonel, it appears, is offended at the conduct of the government in sending an independent command to the Santa Catharina border.

—A Castilhista telegram of the 5th inst. says that Gen. Hyppolito has under his command 2,200 men under Pinheiro Machado, 4,000 under Col. Palma, 3,500 under Barão de Itapetzing, and his own division of 2,000 men in total, 9,000. The great part of this force, of course, is composed of the recently organized state troops, called "patriotas," but the number is evidently exaggerated as other dispatches largely reduce these numbers.

—According to Montevideo telegrams published this evening the state forces under Gen. Lima and Senator Pinheiro Machado, which were marching upon Alegrete, are returning to Uruguanay. The latter is camped on the Itahy, asking for arms and horses. The federalists under Col. Salgado are said to be marching on Uruguanay, and are now only six leagues from that city, at the Barra do Rio Quary. There they are receiving arms. At Livramento there has been an exchange of shots with the Uruguanay pickets, the Brazilians being accused of violating the frontier. It is reported that Gen. Telles has left Bagé with a considerable force, but his destination is unknown. Other telegrams state that the federalists have abandoned Alegrete, which has been occupied by Lima and Machado, but this is apparently a mistake.

—The deception practised on General Isidoro by Rafael Cabrera has been the cause of much misgiving. When General Telles arrived at Livramento, a desire seized him to display his valor, so he sallied forth with 400 men to where the federalists were stationed, but they were forced to retire, by a well-directed fire from the revolutionists. Next morning, at an early hour, while it was still dark, Isidoro again marched forth with a larger body of troops, to where they believed the federalists were encamped, and some 600 yards distant from the camp, which was rendered visible by large fires, the General harangued his troops, firmly believing that the federalists were busy cooking their morning meal, and that he had them in his power. Isidoro then, after pouring a tremendous volley into the supposed encampment, charged sword in hand, and that the fires were but the best part of the joke was, that in the meantime Cabeda had managed to capture in the dark the horses of the republican army, as they were quietly grazing on the outskirts of Santa Anna, and having distributed them to the forces under his command, rode off in the direction of Alegrete, leaving the republicans on foot, with very few horses, and indeed a messenger had to be despatched post-haste to Paysandú, and two express trains were immediately sent with fresh mounts. —Montevideo correspondence of the *Times of Argentina*.

—The price of gas in Campinas is 518 reis per cubic metre.

—The Itaipu plantation near Campinas was sold for 300,000.

—Recent telegrams state that Gen. Tavares now has artillery.

—According to telegraphic advices yellow fever recently has broken out at Pernambuco.

—In the month of March there arrived at the port of Santos 9,679 immigrants.

—It is said that work on the projected port improvements at Santa Catharina will soon begin.

—A letter sent by post from Santos to Rio Claro on Dec. 12, reached its destination on March 30.

—On the 9th inst. the Pernambuco chamber of deputies passed its impeachment bill over the governor's veto.

—It is stated that nearly all the soldiers of the 31st battalion of infantry at Bagé are unfit for duty on account of illness.

—The state legislature of São Paulo was formally opened on the 7th inst. The public departments of the state were closed in honor of the event.

—At the municipal election held in Santos on the 3rd inst. 700 voters went to the polls. Five opposition and three government candidates were elected.

—According to a telegram of the 5th inst. there were at that date 3,000 federalists at Quarany, 1,000 at Alegrete and 2,500 under Gen. Tavares at Uruquayana.

—A Rivera telegram of the 6th says that 200 men of the Castilhista force under Col. Palmas had gone over to the federalists with their arms and ammunition.

—The garrison of Uruguanay is said to be composed of 700 men, of whom 400 are regulars. The place is also defended by the gunboat *Diá de Negreiros*.

—Dr. Figueira de Mello telegraphs from Paralyba do Sul that at 5 o'clock a.m. on the 5th inst. his office was blown up with dynamite bombs. This is probably a new method of deposition.

—The occupation of Quarany by the federalists, which was reported here as our last issue was going to prove, proves to have been correct. There was no fight, however, as the Castilhists had abandoned the place, removing all the arms and ammunition possible.

—The Bahia state legislature was opened on the 7th inst. In his message the governor reported the financial condition of the state to be excellent. The foreign debt of the state had been settled, revenues had increased and the budget of the past year showed a surplus.

—It is said that the regulars under General Telles, who marched from Bagé to Livramento, and then back again, have suffered much from cold, being inadequately clothed, from dysentery and from other diseases. One of the battalions, which came from the north, is nearly useless at Bagé because of sickness. There have also been many desertions.

—According to a telegram of the 5th inst. from Montevideo the forces under General Tavares were at that date approaching Livramento, and these forces, it was stated, with those at Quarany and some detached commands would form an army of 5,000. It was added that Mannlicher rifles, formerly intended for Chili, had recently been bought for the federalists at Buenos Aires.

—The popular commission appointed to solicit the resignation of the Nictheroy intendencia, called on that body on the 6th inst. and presented its modest request. The president of the intendencia, Major Fróes, replied that neither he nor his colleagues would resign, as they are exercising their legal functions. The commission then withdrew and a manifesto was distributed stating the reasons why the intendencia should be deposed.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government of Bahia having called for tenders for the purchase of the Santo Amaro railway, the only bid made was that of Engineer Balmora, who offered 200,000. The road, which cost the state government 2,000,000, is operated at a loss of 50,000 per annum.

—A popular meeting is to be held in Campinas, S. Paulo, for the purpose of asking the Mogyana company to make that city, instead of Resaca, the starting point for the projected Santos extension. This will, if accepted, make the controversy with the English line more complicated.

—“We are informed,” says the *Gazeta de Notícias* of to-day, “that a positive agreement has been made for the purchase of the Moggyana railway by the English company. The price is £2,000,000. The transaction, according to our informant, depends solely on the consent of the government to the indispensable transfer.” We are inclined to believe that the *Gazeta*'s informant has been slandering upon his imagination.

—At the station of Engenheiro Novo on the 7th inst. the conductor of an accommodation train had a dispute with five policemen who insisted on taking passage, although he had told them that he could not receive passengers at that station and that they should wait for the suburban train. In the midst of the dispute the conductor, pushed, it is said, by one of the policemen, fell from the car and was crushed by the train. Much excitement was caused by this occurrence and the police detachments along the railway were reinforced, it being reported that they would be attacked by brakemen and laborers.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The English colony at Pernambuco is considering the possibility of establishing a small hospital in that city.

—Mr. John H. Thompson has resigned his position as Matron of the Strangers' Hospital. The Hospital received two more trained nurses last month.

—Another death occurred from yellow fever at the Strangers' Hospital on the 6th, Mr. John Sawyer, steward of the str. *Esperley*. This is the third fatal case from that steamer.

—We learn that the London and Brazilian Bank has given 10,000 to the Hospital Samaritano in São Paulo, which the English and American colony is engaged in building. This bank has been most liberal in its donations for this purpose. We trust the other banks and companies will be equally liberal.

LOCAL NOTES

—If the next president must be a military man, what is the matter with Col. Malvino?

—The Peruvian minister, Dr. Guilherme Seoane, arrived here per *Petoli* on the 10th inst.

—We are requested to announce that there will be an English service in Petropolis on Sunday next at 4 p.m.

—The steamer *Itaoca* there leaves to-morrow for Rio Grande do Sul 400 soldiers including the 32nd battalion of infantry.

—The sanitary authorities apprehended 50,000 green auranties on Saturday at the Camaleira market, which were destroyed.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that the difficulty at Assunção, Paraguay, has been settled by the dismissal of the police commissary.

—To-day's *Pais* says that the police has arrested 11 foreigners accused of planning an attack on the Mint. The *Pais* is evidently afflicted with a nightmare of foreigners.

—There died in this city on the 6th inst. the sister of charity Marie Morette, who served as nurse in the military hospital and who was noted for her devotion to her duties. She was 80 years old.

—The *Pais* has vetoed a by-law just passed by the municipal intendencia allowing the sale of fowls, vegetables, etc., without license, at three specified points in the city between the hours of 5 and 10 a.m.

—Gen. Moura, the minister of war, leaves to-morrow on the steamer *Itaoca* for Rio Grande do Sul. During his absence Barão do Rio Apa, adjutant-general of the army, will have charge of his portfolio.

—It is stated that four 70 lb. Whitworth guns have been removed from the fortress of Santa Cruz and sent to Rio Grande do Sul, where they will be mounted at Pelras Brancas, a strategic point on Laguna dos Patos, for the defence of Porto Alegre.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of to-day publishes the following burial statistics for the month of March compared with the same month in preceding years. The totals for the month were 2,503 in 1889, 1,522 in 1890, 2,429 in 1891, 3,279 in 1892 and 1,244 in 1893.

—The Botanical Garden tramway company organized a *festa* at Copacabana on Sunday for the benefit of itself and the Lyceum de Artes e Officinas. Unfortunate undertakings of this description are of course usually profitable, but it will take a great many of them to rebuild the Lyceum.

—On the morning of the 9th a chicken thief was caught climbing over a wall into the street, in Rua do General Argollo, with two turkeys under his arm. Seeing the police, he dropped the turkeys and ran, and was fired upon by them. The police think they wounded him, but he escaped.

—The *Jornal* is assured that the minister of marine will permit to the government the immediate construction of 12 new naval vessels, viz: 2 ironclads, 2 cruisers, 2 torpedo-boats, and 6 ocean-going torpedo boats. It is sheer madness, of course, but military preparations are the fashion now-a-days, even in bankrupt states.

—The government has appointed Barão do Rio Branco, Brazilian consul at Liverpool, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Barão Aguiar de Andrade, as envoy extraordinary in the United States on a special mission for the settlement of the Missions boundary question by arbitration. It is said that the new minister will go to Washington direct from Liverpool.

—Col. Malvino Reis, weary of military glory, has decided, it is said, to quit the tented field and turn to more peaceful avocations. His patriotism, however, does not permit him to abandon entirely the service of his country and consequently, after he has been placed on the retired list of the national guard, he will, if the voters absolutely require him to take a seat in congress, graciously consent to command the applause of listening senators.

—The minister of industry, Dr. Limpo de Abreu, says to-day's *Gazeta de Notícias*, has tendered his resignation. According to the *Gazeta*, the papers relating to the Rio Grande bar were given to another minister for consideration after Limpo de Abreu had decided the question. This offended the minister of industry and he accordingly tendered his resignation. It is our private opinion that the country is losing an important service by his exit.

—A little before midnight on the 7th inst. three burglars were discovered in a grocery store in Rua do Marquez de S. Vicente, and an alarm was given. Four police officials pursued them and were fired upon by the thieves. Assisted by many citizens the pursuit was continued to a place called Barra do Tijuca where an exchange of shots resulted in the killing of one of the thieves and in the wounding of another. The third escaped, but was subsequently captured.

—It is said that the Italian minister has been instructed to revive the claim which Gen. Franzini has laid against the Brazilian government for many years. The justice of this claim, in part if not for the whole amount specified, can not be questioned, as it is based on the arbitrary cancellation of a contract after a certain amount of money had been expended upon it. The least the government can do is to indemnify the claimant for the money expended, with interest to date.

—The *Itaoca* which leaves for Rio Grande to-morrow is taking down a large quantity of munitions, etc.

—It is announced that the report of the postal department for 1892 has been placed in the minister's hands.

—On the 6th 21 cadets and 101 soldiers arrived here from the north on the coasting steamer *Munka en route* for Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Companhia Geral de Seguros Aliança has asked for a police investigation into the cause of the fire at 89 Rua do Lavradio.

—Urbano Dantas says that every nation has its mania and that that of the Brazilians is to invent a successful method of steering balloons.

—It is said that the *tribunal de contas* has thrown out a very large expenditure made by the minister of war. In that case, whose is the loss?

—The director of the Botanical Garden reports 3,248 visitors during the month of March, which makes a total of 9,133 for the quarter ending the 31st ult.

—Comde Sebastião do Pinho has asked for a memorandum of one year for meeting his pecuniary obligations. Where is all the money he received for organizing lugus companies?

—The prelet has vetoed another measure passed by the municipal council for the partial paving of certain streets and the ornamentation and improvement of the Praça Quinze de Novembro.

—The coasting steamer *Olinda* left for Victoria on the 6th for the purpose of bringing the 32nd battalion of infantry, which arrived here Saturday afternoon. The battalion comprises 320 men.

—It is stated that Visconde de Pelotas, in his interview with President Floriano Peixoto, suggested in the latter the expedience of sending a confidential agent to Rio Grande to induce João de Castilhos to resign.

—Constancio Alves, the witty writer of the *Diário da Manhã* in the *Jornal do Brazil*, has resigned his position on the editorial staff of that paper. It is reported that he has accepted an offer for writing for the *Jornal do Commercio*.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* of the 6th inst. says that João de Castilhos will obtain leave of absence on account of his health. It certainly does look as though it would be good for João's health to be absent from Rio Grande for a time.

—It is stated that, at the instance of Congressmen Belchior de Mendonça, Drs. Bernardino de Campos and Alfredo Ellis will call a meeting of their friends for the purpose of interceding between the belligerents in Rio Grande do Sul.

—According to Comde Sebastião Pinho his liabilities amount to 25,142,832\$304 and his assets to 22,001,109\$806, viz: real estate, 4,926,149\$809; mortgages, 4,462,000\$; shares and debentures, 44,280,662\$357; accounts current, 28,193,993\$822.

—Col. Oliveira Salgado has addressed a letter to President Floriano Peixoto declaring that he throws up his command in the army and goes to Rio Grande to join the federalists. A late telegram reports him to be at Quarany, where it is said he will be given the command of a division.

—Reports have recently been persistently circulated of an attempt at pacification in Rio Grande do Sul. According to one account Barão do Rio Apa, adjutant-general of the army, will go in person to Rio Grande for that purpose; according to another Gens. Leite de Castro and Xavier de Camara will be sent there.

—Another poor fellow died in the Misericórdia on the 5th, who entered the hospital a short time ago with a smashed foot. The authorities are still deaf and dumb in regard to the state of things in that important establishment, where even the slightest surgical operation seems to be attended by fatal consequences.

—Senator Aristides complains that Sebastianist dangers threaten the country on all sides and that the Castilhists are contributing against their will to the overthrow of republican institutions. Perhaps, if the senator will examine the matter carefully, he will discover that no one is contributing to this more than himself.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 6th inst. denies that the Castilhists were defeated at S. Sebastião and Santo Engenheiro. It also denies that 120 soldiers of the 6th battalion had mutinied and that the federalists had captured at Quarany large quantities of arms and ammunition. The *Diário*'s denials, however, must be accepted with a grain of salt.

—It is announced that the electric balloon invented by Auguste Mouchon will be tried on the 22nd inst., on which occasion it will make a trip to Santos with 5 passengers. The balloon was built in Paris, is cigar-shaped, 52 metres long by 12 metres greatest diameter. The electric motor for running the air screw weighs only 134 kilos.

—Four burglars were detected in their work in Rua de São Luiz Gonzaga on the morning of the 7th, and were pursued by several special police agents. They took refuge on Perseguido hill, where several shots were exchanged between them and the police. One of the thieves, José Martins Rodrigues, was wounded and captured, the others escaping.

—The best thing about the *tribunal de contas* is its opposition to unauthorized expenditures, but unhappily the money is not infrequently expended before its opinion is asked. It is to be hoped that Aristides and those of his school condemn this position of the *tribunal*, because it ties the hands of the government. If those hands could have been tied long ago the country would be the richer for it to-day.

do *Ursula* ..

1000

April 8th, 1893.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Share value	Last sale	Current quotation
10,000,000	4,000,000	330,000	WID DE JANSZIRO Aracaju, Al. Brasil	800000	0.8	0.8	

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Share value	Last sale	Current quotation
10,000,000	4,000,000	330,000	WID DE JANSZIRO Aracaju, Al. Brasil	800000	0.8	0.8	

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Share value	Last sale	Current quotation
10,000,000	4,000,000	330,000	WID DE JANSZIRO Aracaju, Al. Brasil	800000	0.8	0.8	

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Share value	Last sale	Current quotation
10,000,000	4,000,000	330,000	WID DE JANSZIRO Aracaju, Al. Brasil	800000	0.8	0.8	

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Share value	Last sale	Current quotation
10,000,000	4,000,000	330,000	WID DE JANSZIRO Aracaju, Al. Brasil	800000	0.8	0.8	

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Share value	Last sale	Current quotation
10,000,000	4,000,000	330,000	WID DE JANSZIRO Aracaju, Al. Brasil	800000	0.8	0.8	

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Share value	Last sale	Current quotation
10,000,000	4,000,000	330,000	WID DE JANSZIRO Aracaju, Al. Brasil	800000	0.8	0.8	

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Amount payable	Interest payable	Rate %	Bank	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
15,827,000	Jan. - July	6	Credito Real do Brazil....	1000	51 7/8	---
10,976,000	Apr. - Oct.	5	do do gold.....	1011 5/8	90/1000	--- = 35 3/8
6,769,000	-----	6	Credito Real do Brazil....	1000	75 1/8	---
1,000	-----	7	Credito Real do Internacional	100	87 1/8	---
6,130,000	-----	6	Rep. dos Estados Unidos..	100	87 1/8	---
380,000	-----	5	do do gold.....	100	61 1/8	---
10,281,000	May.-Nov.	2	Pretila.....	100	83 1/8	70 0/0
-----	Jan.-Jul.	6	União Agrícola do Brazil ..	100	61 1/8	---
-----	-----	6	União Agrícola do Brazil ..	100	83 1/8	---

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Monetary value	Last year	Closing quotations
100,000,000	6,000,000	418,372	Aliança	16 1/2	Jan. 91	30 1/2	30 1/2
100,000,000	8,100,000	110,51	América Faltel	12 1/2	Feb. 91	110	110
100,000,000	3,000,000	85,18	Brasil Industrial	10 1/2	Feb. 91	225	250
100,000,000	300,000	56,78	Brasileira	8 1/2	Aug. 90	200	200
100,000,000	3,000,000	53,17	Camêda	11 1/2	Jan. 91	90	90
100,000,000	3,000,000	241,20	Confiança Industrial	10 1/2	Jan. 91	115	115
100,000,000	2,100,000	11,00	Corcovado	1 1/2	July 91	200	200
100,000,000	200,000	90,00	D. Isabel	10 1/2	Jan. 91	214	214
100,000,000	600,000	60,64	Industrial Marmel	12 1/2	Aug. 90	210	210
100,000,000	1,000,000	11,00	Manhattan Fumarias	10 1/2	Jan. 91	210	210
100,000,000	4,000,000	92,000	Petropolitano	9 1/2	July 89	140	100
100,000,000	1,000,000	11,00	Progresso Ind. de Brasil	7 1/2	July 91	130	130
100,000,000	1,000,000	272,32	União	10 1/2	July 89	200	200
100,000,000	3,200,000	137,61	S. Javato	8 1/2	Aug. 91	200	200
100,000,000	15,400,000	0	do 8º serie	10 1/2	Jan. 91	7 1/2	7 1/2
100,000,000	800,000	20,770	S. Paulo de Alcantara	10 1/2	Jan. 91	130	130
100,000,000	4,615,410	0	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 1/2	Jan. 91	150	150

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Revenue fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
100,000,000	2,400,000\$..	Avenida de Petróleo	38,000 - July 91	600	60,000	..
100,000,000	7,000,000	..	Agrícola do Roraima	10,000 - July 91	100
100,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cent. e Vapor Fluminense	4,000 - July 91	200	215,000	..
100,000,000	26,000	..	Caracaras Fluminense	.. Jan 91	700	110,000	..
100,000,000	2,400,000	16,636	Cont. do Brazil	2,000 - Jan 91	40	43,000	..
100,000,000	4,000,000	38,832	Gas Brasileira	10,000 - Aug 91	80	10,000	43,000
100,000,000	60,000,000	..	Imprensa de Minas Publicas	15,000 - Sept 91	200	19,000	..
100,000,000	10,000,000	..	Fornas Fluminense	2,500 - July 91	40	15,000	..
100,000,000	12,000,000	453,587	Industrial do Brazil	.. Feb. 91	200	..	120,000
100,000,000	50,000,000	..	Machucamentos do Brazil	4,500 - July 91	200	33,500	33,000 - 34,500
100,000,000	10,000,000	..	Minas de Carvão do Rio de Janeiro	100,000 - Jan 91	100	20,000	20,000 - ..
100,000,000	3,000,000	..	Minas de Carvão de S. Paulo	..	50	50,000	..
100,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitana	..	40	20,000	..
100,000,000	5,520,000	24,489	Nacional de Cacaos e Castas	..	100	20,000	15,000 - ..
100,000,000	2,400,000	..	Nacional de Oleos	5,000 - Jan 91	35	35,000	..
100,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Rio Rural	3,500 - July 91	200	9,000	9,000 - ..
100,000,000	10,000,000	..	Oleos Hygienicos do Brazil	..	40	2,000	..
100,000,000	21,800	..	Saneamento do Rio	10,000 - July 91	100	35,000	..
100,000,000	4,000,000	..	Servicos Maritimos	235,000 - July 91	30	30,000	..
100,000,000	2,000,000	34,917	Torreões	5,000 - Jan 91	20	47,000	15,000 - 43,000
100,000,000	100,000,000	..	União In. dos Est. do Brazil	4,000 - July 91	200	8,000	..

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1893

Date	Steamer	Destination
April 14	Trem	Santos.
" 16	Magdalena	Souhampton and Antwerp calling Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo
" 21	Tames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
once per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply to
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado
G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Herschel	April 15th
Buffon	" 15th
Hartox	" 22nd
Galileo	" 29th

Calling at Victoria if sufficient mail-offices.
Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

New Orleans

Strabo..... April 25th
Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.
Chaucer..... " 12th

For Havre, Amsterdam and London

Mozart..... April 18th

For Liverpool:

Bellena..... April 14th
Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:

Bella..... April 15th
Sirius..... " 23th

For Havre, Amsterdam and London

Mozart..... April 15th

For further information apply in Santos to
Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio
For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1^a de Março.

For passages, parcels, stores, etc., to the
Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & Co.**

89, Rua 1^a de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Galicia..... Apr 24th
Liguria..... May 2th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freight apply to **F. D. Machado,**

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ranahine..... May 7th
Rungahine..... June 2nd

These steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freight apply to **F. D. Machado,**

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, **Worcester; Crane & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by**
Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN
NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tainui..... May 10th
Doric..... June 10th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at FERNBERG
and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to **F. D. Machado,**

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passage Rates:

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks, 140,000

"—Vigo..... 500 " 140,000

"—Lisbon..... 500 " 140,000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alameda, No. 68. Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

HOLDER LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Rio de Janeiro, Calle Cayo No. 429, " " 905

Montevideo, Calle Zafalla No. 39, " " 253

Rosario, Calle Brizola No. 136, " " 54

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay
Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the
United States

This paper is absolutely independent and is the only
genuine legal representative organ of English interests in
the Republic.

Its recent articles on financial topics have secured general
attention on account of their accuracy and outspokenness.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.

For terms, etc., apply to **THE MAN AGGR,**

Calle Treinta y Tres 61—Montevideo.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY.

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.

110 DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other
languages.

In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also
the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

Agent, **João M. G. dos SANTOS.**

V. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

C. PRELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. RENVY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherris, Champagne

Cognac and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co.
LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugsboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Rua 1^a de Março No. 86.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and
Japanese parchment;

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calculated papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

73 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugay,

Karlovit.

TOKAY WINE

is the best recombinant for convalescents from fever and
climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical
authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro.

COFFEE CULTURE

In Brazil pays better than any other agricultural work.
Small farms of twenty to one hundred acres each are
offered in exchange for manual labor.

NINETY THOUSAND ACRES

of the first quality *terra roxa* coffee lands in the county of
Araquary, on the Jacaré river, are to be had for the
cultivation of them in coffee, a half interest in each farm
given to the farmers who will work them. Address:

THE FARMERS' COFFEE LAND AGENCY

Rua Dória No. 2

São Paulo, Brazil.

Care of

J. W. COACHMAN,

Super

JAPANESE COPYING PAPER,

of a superior quality,

just received at the

Typographia Aldina,

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Mr. R. J. GALLANDER, C.E.

Engineer to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and
Architectural Works, in accordance with Government
Regulations.

Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Bookellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Ameri-
can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library

constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Luhn's and Royal
Perfumeries and Pearl's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

W. R. CASSELLS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT, BRUISES, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
BURNS, SCALDS, FROST BITES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cent
Bottle. Directions in 17 Languages.

THE LITTLE OIL VENDOR, CO.
Baltimore, Md. U.S.A.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an
Order of Admission signed by any subscriber. The payment
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be
required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the visit-
ing physicians (Drs. Rocha Faria, Bandeira, or Neri) or a
before going there, in order to secure prompt medical atten-
dance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-
tions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admittance may be procured at the office.

The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are:

Dr. ROCHA FARIA..... No. 1 Rua 1^a de Março

Dr. BANDEIRA..... No. 55 Rua dos Ourives

Dr. NERI..... At the Hospital and No. 29, Rosário.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 p.m. after-
noon and 8 to 9 in the evening.

Typ. ALDINA, 73 Sete de Setembro.